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ticket, attempts to pursue his journey upon the order without the ticket, and is insulted and threatened with ejection by the conductor, is sustained in *Cincinnati, N. O. & T. P. R. Co. v. Harris* (Tenn.) 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 779.

Impairment of Obligation of Contract—Municipal Bonds.—The constitutional provision against impairment of the obligation of contracts is held, in *Swanson v. Ottumwa* (Iowa) 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 860, not to prevent municipal bonds from being held invalid because of want of power to issue them, although at the time they were issued the supreme court of the state had expressed the opinion that municipalities might issue such bonds.

Abutting Owners—Additional Servitude—Telegraph and Telephone Poles.*—The construction and operation of a telegraph and telephone line upon a rural highway is held, in *Cosgriff v. Tri-State Teleph. & Teleg. Co.* (N. D.) 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1142, not to be a highway use, within the purpose of the original dedication, but to constitute an additional servitude upon the fee of the abutting owner, for which he is entitled to compensation.

Carriers of Passengers—Fares—Amount.—One who induces the conductor to permit him to ride for less than the regular fare is denied, in *Grahn v. International & G. N. R. Co.* (Tex.) 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1025, the right to hold the railroad company liable for the act of the conductor in compelling him to leave the train in a reckless and negligent manner.

Interstate Commerce—State Statutes—Railroads.—An unconstitutional interference with interstate commerce is held, in *Mississippi Railroad Commission v. Central Illinois R. Co.*, Advance Sheets, U. S. (1906) 91, to be made by an order of the Mississippi railroad commission requiring a railway company to stop its interstate mail trains at a specified county seat, where proper and adequate railway passenger facilities are otherwise afforded to that station.

Equity Jurisdiction—Rescission—Undue Advantage.—The right of equity to set aside a contract when it plainly appears that one party overreached the other and gained an unjust and undeserved advantage, which it would be inequitable and unrighteous to permit him to enforce, is sustained in *Stone v. Moody* (Wash.) 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 799, although the victim owes his predicament largely to his own stupidity and carelessness.

*The same conclusion was arrived at in Virginia, but by a divided court Judges Lewis and Richardson dissenting. See *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Williams*, 86 Va. 696.